CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863. NUMBER 203.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Loyal men, who are watching carefully the great national measures now in the hands of Congress for re-organization and mean to carry on, to a triumphant issue, the war with the rebels, will be encouraged by the aspects set forth in our Washington special dispatches. The friends of Freedom and Loyalty in Congress, know the men with whom they are dealing, and will disarm and defeat them. The Conscription bill will speedily become a law, and will be out being returned to the Senate with amendments.

Apparently, the work of reducing Vicksburg has begun, and our mortar boats are bellowing in front. We may expect startling news, in the week that has now opened.

The dispatches from Ohio state that Gen. Grant has revoked the salutary and patriotic order of Gen. Hurlbut, excluding the traitor Vallandigham from the Department. Not long since, Gen. Grant issued a sweeping order, expelling all Jews from his Department, including all Jews as well as other persons, attempting to trade within the lines, without permits from the Treasury Department. Gen. Grant was right in this order, and in effect, commanding it to his soldiers. If he desires them to follow its instructions, and the remainder of the year, he will not have a soldier in a week.

☞ In saying on Saturday that Arizona had been admitted into the Union, we were in error. The bill that passed provides for a Territorial, not a State organization. Heretofore Arizona has been attached to New Mexico, and occupied a rather anomalous political status. It was not considered a part of New Mexico, nor yet did it possess a government. The bill that passed Congress remedies this defect and provides it with a complete Territorial Government.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The dispatches from Washington on the Currency and Financial bills badly. The Congressional proceedings indicate that the Senate's Currency or Bank bill passed the House on Friday without amendment, which we think is true. Another dispatch says a Committee of Conference has been appointed by both Houses, on the "Currency" bill. And still another dispatch says this Conference Committee was appointed for the Financial bill, which we think is true. Our impression now is that the House has passed the Senate's Currency bill without material amendment. Our next advices will probably settle the question.

CHASE'S BANK BILL.

It is said that Morrill and Vallandigham, of the House Conference Committee on Chase's Banking bill, that has passed the Senate, will insist on striking out the two per cent. tax clause. If this be done, the bill will be inoperative and worthless. Instead of removing the tax on the circulation of the 1,600 shinplaster shops that are in full blast bloating and depreciating the currency, it should be doubled. Morrill, it is said, owns some stock in a wild cat bank in Maine, and that influences his action. Vallandigham is opposed to everything the bill any vitality, because that would help Secretary Chase to furnish money to carry on the war. He wants to break down the credit and resources of the Government and force it to make a disunion peace, and one of the surest means of accomplishing that end is to destroy the value of the currency by promoting inordinate expansion. Thus, we have the spectacle of a Unionist and a secessionist acting together to break down the credit of the Government—one from mercenary and the other from treasonable motives.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Great Rally at Metropolitan Hall, Tuesday Night.

There will be a meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, February 24th, at 7 1-2 o'clock p. m., consisting of the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association, and all others engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits in the city of Chicago, to hear the report of the delegation sent to Washington, on the combination by which the Great Ship Canal Bill was defeated; to hear the report of the Committee on the Grand Canal Convention of the Northwest, and the necessity of creating for it additional outlets, and to ratify the recent action of the Legislature in authorizing the Governor to send a commission to the Canadian authorities, and respectfully requesting them to afford us such outlets.

Many of our most prominent citizens will participate in the proceedings. Let there be a full attendance at this occasion, so vital to the prosperity of the Northwest.

By order of the Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. LANE of Kansas, introduced a bill to grant the right of way through the military reserve at Leavenworth.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. introduced a bill to incorporate a National Academy.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. called up the bill to divide Michigan into two judicial districts.

After discussion by Foster, Trumbull, Fessenden and others, the bill passed. Yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the credentials of Hon. L. M. Morrell, re-elected U. S. Senator from Maine for six years.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts in reference to the arrest, imprisonment and release of D. A. Mahony, O. A. Mallen and Andrew J. Duff. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL also gave notice that he should, at an early day, offer a resolution for a committee to investigate the conduct of Col. Gilbert in suppressing a convention in Kentucky.

Mr. LANE called up the bill to grant lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads to that State.

After remarks by Pomeroy, Wilkinson and others, the bill was postponed.

HOUSE.

A committee of conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreeing amendments of the bill to prohibit sales and leases to support the Government.

The House adopted the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. LAZEAR of Pa. offered an amendment, which passed, providing that all soldiers in camp and hospitals shall receive and transmit letters free.

The Hastings and Maynard amendments, making a uniform rate of postage, were rejected. Mr. HUTCHINS heroically moved to lay the post office reform bill. The motion was lost, 59 against 58.

Mr. MORRILL reported from the Committee on Ways and Means amendments to the tax bill, the consideration of which was postponed until Friday next. Senate bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels.

The Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the militia of the States, for either purpose, is to be considered on Monday.

The Senate bill to amend the act preventing citizens of Congress from taking consideration or presents from foreign States, was passed so as to embrace any grade of officers of the United States, and

Senate bill authorizing the President, in time of peace, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, which gives power to the President to issue letters of marque, to take up, arrest, detain and dispose of vessels, goods and effects of citizens of foreign States.

Mr. CONKLING of New York, WASHBURNE of Illinois and MCKNIGHT of Pennsylvania moved the bill do pass. The yeas and nays were ordered. Yeas 97, nays 44. Some objected.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

$50 REWARD.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A

BOARDING.—A

BOARDING.

BOARDING.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, February 21.—The Canada, from Liverpool, 7th, and Queenstown, 8th, has arrived.

Her dates are one week later.

She brings 159 Lancashire operatives, sent by Miss Goldie.

The Polish insurrection was resuming. Warsaw and Lublin were in the hands of the insurgents.

The Times states that it is reported that an offer was made some months since by certain parties in Texas, to negotiate a loan for the Confederate Government of five millions sterling, on the basis of cotton at five pence per pound, the holder having the option of, for a certain period, exchanging his cotton for Confederate bonds at the following eight per cent. interest, and that it has been partially successful.

The Times says that the Emperor of Mexico has abandoned Puebla, taking any steps with the view of protecting it, the capital of the richest province of the interior. The Times adds that Her Majesty has always viewed with the greatest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she will witness with heartfelt grief the severe distresses and suffering which last year has inflicted on a large class of her subjects, but which has been largely augmented by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to be able to state that the distress and distress in other directions during this last winter, and the increase renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts.

In the House of Lords, the question being on an address in reply to the Queen's speech, Earl Derby said he had no objection to make to the answer to be returned in regard to the American war, but regretted the absence of Lords, to effect such an armistice and cessation of hostilities as would lead to two parties to effect on the miseries and hopelessness of the war in which they were engaged. He ended by suggesting the action of the Government on the American question.

There is news of an insurrection in Cochin China, and desperate attacks on the French forces.

Fighting had taken place, but the Cochin Chinese were repulsed with heavy loss.

FROM THE SOUTH.

What the Rebels say of Mediation

Matters in Tennessee, Texas, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 21.—The flag of truce boat brought down last evening about fifty passengers. Under-informed.

The Richmond Examiner says there are rumors of an advance of the Yankees upon Middleburg. Upon the 16th, Gen. Stuart was at Wednesday last in front, also in the direction of South Grove, where Gen. Buford, with his brigade of Kentucky cavalry, is stationed.

Gen. Forrest has crossed back with his army of Columbia, with cavalry and artillery.

The Texas Star of the 5th inst., has accounts of an invasion of our (rebel) territory by Mexican bandits, who are stealing horses, cattle, etc. Capt. Ransom's company was attacked in Lavaca county, and all their horses slaughtered. They also captured and hung the Chief Justice of Labaca county. About 500 Mexicans have been organized for the purpose of invading Texas, and their force approved by the Mexican authorities. The bandits, at last accounts, were on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and some of them under the United States flag.

The flag of truce brought from City Point eighty or ninety of the crew of the United States gunboat Isaac S. Smith, recently captured at Stono Inlet, also nineteen United States officers, being the remainder of those captured previous to Jeff. Davis' proclamation.

The following United States prisoners have died in the hospital at Richmond since the last report: J. F. Corey, private, company A, 1st Wisconsin, February 5d, pneumonia; F. E. Caswell, private, Co. E, 74th Illinois, February 4th, fever.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Richmond correspondent of the 16th says the peace negotiations sealed Dennys de F. Hays' peace plan, scorns all ideas of mediation and says the only compromise they will accept is that of Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson and Johnston. In reference to a proposed conference, it says it is well the Washington Government refused the suggestion; conferences are good, and battle is good, but both together would be too much.

The French Emperor was snubbed by England and lectured by the United States. Will he end as he ought to have begun, by recognizing the Confederacy and sending a Minister to Richmond? Until he brings himself to that point, the Confederates will no more thank him for his intervention than the Yankees.

The *Enquirer* pretends to have an account of a recent battle in Tennessee, in which Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' Union force at Franklin on the 17th, defeating the Yankees in every direction. They retreated towards Nashville.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Army Movements in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—New Orleans advices state that Col. Paine, acting Brigadier General, left Baton Rouge on Saturday, the 7th, with three transports, convoying the 8th Wisconsin and three other regiments. These troops disembarked at Plaquemine, twenty-nine miles below, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and marched inland to Indian Village, seven miles distance, comprising about a half dozen miserable cabins. Arriving there at sunset, the troops bivouacked for the night. The rebels following with the usual tactics, fired a shell or two from a battery on the opposite bank of the river, and then, by way of Parthenian bravado. There only they are temporarily encamped, and at no great distance from a crevasse, which has already inundated a portion of the adjacent woods. Two weeks ago this Indian village was occupied by a band of guerillas, who, being driven off by a company of Union troops, fled. Col. Paine's Iberville took on board, in lieu of her military stores, upwards of 40,000 worth of sugar and molasses from the neighboring planters, who professed themselves rejoiced at the opportunity of transmitting their produce to New Orleans. If they were in the hands of New Orleans.

Gen. Almory left for Carrollton on the 6th, to proceed with several regiments to reinforce Col. Paine. The entire force will push for Bute La Rose, there to effect a junction with Gen. Weitzel.

The War in Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A Washington special to the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: Col. Pierce Cushing, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Washington, with headquarters at Carroll Prison. His pickets extend nine miles, to Hazel River and the road to Warrenton and to the Occoquan-nock, on the Orange and Alexandria Road. No rebel force is now north of these two points, except White's Ranger guerillas, near Leesburg.

Colonel Baker's detectives have captured twelve persons engaged in smuggling goods to Richmond. Upon them were found $9,000 in bills on Southern banks, and $5,000 in gold. They had passes from Gen. Winder to go beyond the lines, but not through Lee's army or south of Jacob River.

A Great Snow Storm.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—A great snow storm commenced before daylight this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—About ten inches of snow has fallen here. The railroads will probably be blockaded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—It has been snowing all day. About ten inches have fallen.

Sanders Again.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.—George N. Sanders, who arrived for Europe on Friday evening, had been staying here for the last few days previously. He is Envoy of disruption for the Confederate Government.

Gen. Shields goes to California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Among the passengers sailed in the Champion to-day, is Gen. Shields.

Workers in New Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a strong protest against the wrongs that the British Government had allowed to be inflicted on our commerce in her home and colonial ports in the matter of the Alabama.

The Chamber also adopted a resolution in favor of letters of marque against the Alabama, Florida, and other piratical cruisers. Also a memorial to the Secretary of the Navy asking for more vessels in New York harbor.

The rebel Colonel Hicks has been sent to Fort Lafayette. It seems almost useless that he is to go.

The *Herald* says arrangements are nearly completed for building a third line of railroads between Washington and Boston. All the funds are subscribed, and the contracts are executed.

☞ We understand that a misapprehension exists as to the presumed leaving of an order by Gen. Boyle establishing Gilbert of the Journalism from his headquarters and of refusing them passes for ordinary travel. These have been on such distinction made or issued. On the contrary, Boyle, every day, or two, has allowed citizens to come and go, and has only ordered necessary to prevent confederate spies and communication with the rebels in the State, and to protect loyal people.

FROM VICKSBURG.

THE BOMBARDMENT ACTUALLY BEGUN.

Our Mortar Boats have Opened the Game!

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21, via CAIRO, Feb. 22, 1863.

Advices from the rear on Vicksburg, to the evening of the 9th, furnish the agreeable information that the initial step inaugurating active hostilities commenced that day, and it is presumed that the grand attack was soon to follow. One mortar boats were towed down to positions above the city, and opened the ball by firing briskly—with what effect upon the enemy is unknown. Three rounds were delivered by the mortar boats, which were briskly responded to by three batteries of the Confederates, which were in secret range. Our position was soon found to be too much exposed for effective operation upon the rebel force, and was finally changed, when the bombardment was again renewed on both sides. It is thought that the next advices from that quarter must prove of absorbing interest. Events cannot now be long in coming to a crisis.

Nothing is transpiring of importance. All the transports are to be retained below until the danger from overflowing and crevasse shall have passed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20, via CAIRO, Feb. 21.

The latest Vicksburg advices are to the 17th. Matters about the fleet and camps remain quiet. The gunboat Indianola, which passed Vicksburg, did not receive a single shot. She had on board 17,000 bushels of coal, besides ammunition and provisions. The Indianola has gone to the Red River, where the rebels receive their supplies from Texas. Brilliant results are expected.

The last boats up report no difficulty from batteries on the river below.

FROM MEMPHIS.

HOPEFIELD, OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, DESTROYED.

Reported Death of the Guerilla Gen. Forrest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19, via CAIRO, Feb. 22, 1863.

The city, always on the alert for a sensation, was thrilled into an excitement yesterday by the sound of cannon off the city, and rushing to the bluff soon a steamer floating down its flames, apparently with no one on board. She grounded just above Hopefield, directly across from this city. It would appear that some men from the steamboat Sovereign and gunboat Crockett had gone on an excursion on shore. Among them was E. H. Gallich of the Sovereign. The weather was very foggy. On nearing the opposite shore, they were hailed by a man on the bank who said a steamer had been fired into above by guerillas. The tug landed at the point indicated, near the Little Rock Railroad Landing, and there saw [illegible] one and several barges of coal in tow. Her lines were cut and the coal saved, and the steamer came down and grounded as described. Previous to this the gunboat Mary Miller came up, and they called into the vessel to see if there was burning took place. The rebels seem to be post Jaggrange. At Lafayette some teamsters and others were captured on Tuesday.

The Confederates, estimated at 4,000, made a dash on the Charleston road. The anticipated Federal force is supposed to be strong enough to keep them at bay.

The news from Vicksburg is anticipated. There are no further particulars of the running of the Vicksburg batteries by the Indianola.

An entire block of buildings on the west side of the public square was destroyed by fire, at Trenton, night before last. The fire broke out about 10 p. m., and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The block contained 4 hotel, several stores and business houses, among them some of the best brick buildings in the place. We have no estimate of the loss.

The steamer Chippewa Valley arrived today from Island No. 63, where she was arrested under a charge of contraband trading.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued the following order dated Memphis, Feb. 17.

By direction of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, Headquarters, is revoked. All restrictions heretofore imposed on the trade with this city are hereby rescinded, the order prohibiting the circulation of rebel money having been revoked by the Secretary of the Treasury. The order commanding Jews to leave the department, and directs that all proceedings and process for expulsion of said order be suspended.

Parties from Trenton state that on Thursday night of the present week, a fire broke out in that place, in the principal business block in the town, opposite the Court House, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the 7th Illinois and 53d Ohio regiments, nearly the whole block, consisting of one first-class hotel and a number of stores, of brick and wood, and other business houses, was entirely destroyed. But for the exertions of the soldiers, the entire place must have been burned. As it was, the loss was considerable. It is thought that the fire originated with secession sympathizers in Trenton, or skulking members of guerilla bands.

After the middle of next week railroad communication will be perfect between Columbus and Memphis, and a daily line of packets will be run from this place to connect with it. This will materially accelerate the movements of travelers to the South, and unless guerillas interfere, the railroad will again become a regular thoroughfare. The Bus, at present, is well guarded, and it is understood that it will continue to be thus guarded as long as there is any danger.

The steamer John Warner, Capt. Boone, was fired into on her way up to Memphis at Bend Arkansas.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued a stringent order against speculation or extortion, by officers or soldiers, from citizens of Memphis. It is also reported that Gen. Grant has revoked the order prohibiting the sale of the Chicago *Times* in his district.

No boats or merchandise on board, it is hereafter to be allowed to go south of Helena, excepting such as are in the employ of the Government. Such boats are only allowed to touch at such points as are occupied by United States troops, or covered by the United States gunboats. Violations of this order subject the violating boats to seizure. This order is from Gen. Hurlbut, by instructions from Gen. Grant, issued Feb. 16th, and to remain in force until revoked.

During last night, the rebels on the Arkansas side managed to sentinel and sink two barges filled with coal, lying of the landing opposite Memphis.

The low boat Hercules had been previously burned and sunk. This determined the authorities to destroy the village of Hopefield, opposite Memphis, which it is known is constantly filled with guerillas. The work of destruction commenced at noon. The steamer Mill Boy was sent over to bring away the families and children. The rumor of Cricket's capture is not confirmed, and the contraband accounts for it.

FROM CINCINNATI.

A NEW INVASION OF KENTUCKY

THE REBELS NEARING RICHMOND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1863.

Gen. Wright, commanding this Department, was hastily called to Louisville to-day.

A dispatch just received from Lexington states that a message received in that city at 4 p. m., with the intelligence that Forrest, with a large cavalry force, was within two miles of Richmond, Ky., when he left. There certainly is another invasion afoot, for our troops are gone on some expedition, but in what direction I am not at liberty to state.

The Louisville *Journal* says the people, rising in response to the address of the Ohio soldiers in the army of the Cumberland, tomorrow evening, are completed. It is expected the demonstration will be the largest ever held here.

Governor Morton and Governor Wright, who are to speak, have already arrived. Large delegations from the Ohio and Indiana Legislatures will be here to-morrow. Prominent Democrats have been invited to participate, but have declined.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 21, 1863.

The steamer White Cloud, which, with officers and crew, was arrested at Island No. 10, with a rebel mail on board, has arrived in charge of executive officer W. C. Hanford, of the gunboat New Era.

Senator Grimes, of this district, held a public meeting at Cairo, on Thursday night, in pursuance of a printed notice circulated by himself. Senator Green made a speech an hour and a half long, and vented the whole of the venom he had collected during the late session of the Legislature upon President Lincoln, the currency, the Government, and the Union. It announced that the programme of the Copperheads had been formed, and would be carried out, and the only cause of adjournment till June was to lay the matter of peace and armistice before the people. He said the Democratic party would fix its platform upon the demand to the President to withdraw his Proclamation of Emancipation, and upon an armistice during which the peace conference was to be arranged. [illegible]

D. T. Linegar, Esq., ably answered Mr. Green, and Green responded until after midnight when his audience deserted him. Had Mr. Green as plainly avowed his principles before election as he has here and in the halls of the Senate, he could never have carried votes enough to have elected him even in this land of Egypt.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Feb. 21, 1863.

The Legislature has adjourned to Monday evening, and most of the members have gone home, doubtless in honor of Washington's Birthday.

The Senate did not meet this morning.

In the Assembly, forty-seven members were absent at the opening of the session, which lasted only one hour.

Several more anti-negro petitions were presented and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Carroll and Rossiter.

Several political resolutions, including one from Mr. Walworth, was offered yesterday, relative to negroes coming North, and was postponed to Thursday.

Mr. Pope offered, as a substitute for the resolution asking for the release of the Canada rioters, one strongly condemning their insurrectionary and brutal violence and disloyal conduct as disgraceful to Wisconsin, and requesting Governor Seymour to refuse to issue requisitions for their return.

Mr. Bowman introduced a joint resolution to repeal the law providing for the appointment of deputy commissioners of internal revenue or salaries of $2,000; an assistant collector on a salary of $1,000; a janitor of $600, and messenger of $600, all to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 2 repeals the provision fixing the pay now allowed, from the date of their appointment, a salary of $1,500, and in addition one per cent. of all excess of receipts over $100,000 and not exceeding $200,000; one hundred and fifty dollars for stock bins and office rent, and their postage. Assistant Assessors are also repealed.

Sec. 3. In cases where there is suspicion of fraud in a list or return, the Assistant Assessors is authorized to examine, under examination, and a Special Inspector may be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue whenever the public interest demands.

Sec. 26 Assistant Assessors are required to make out monthly accounts to be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 27. Whoever comes on any business for which a license is required, without taking out that license, shall be subject to imprisonment for not exceeding two years.

Sec. 24. Sorghum and maple sugar, coming in any other form than that in which the license has been granted is taxed.

Sec. 25. Whoever offers for sale after June 30th, any articles named in schedule C, in the original packages, without the internal revenue stamps or domestic manufactures shall be deemed a manufacturer of them.

Sec. 29 exempts from taxation hubs, felloes, grind stones, silver bullion rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively, materials for the use of the United States, and all articles imported for their use, materials exclusively for articles upon which duties are paid, and articles manufactured from materials already taxed, when the increased value does not exceed five per cent.

Sec. 27. The three per cent. tax to be assessed only upon the value of such goods as were removed from the place of manufacture prior to September, 1862.

Sec. 28. Authorizes the Commissioner to refund duties erroneously assessed and judgments recovered for duties paid under protest.

Sec. 29. Authorizes the Commissioner to unseal oil, to the provision relating to distillers of spirituous liquors, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity produced.

Sec. 30. Requires each Collector to designate, where necessary, in inspections of manufactured tobacco, &c., to recover fees, as prescribed by the Constitution.

Sec. 31. Contains provisions relating to drawbacks.

Sec. 32. Repeals all inconsistent acts, and extends existing laws respecting punishments of offences and recovery of forfeitures.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1863.

Col. Rodney Mason, who was disgracefully dismissed from the service on the heels of his surrender of Clarksville, on vague and general charges of cowardice and imbecility, though without any trial, is here. Some time a Court of Inquiry, he is fortified with depositions from a majority of the officers of his command, testifying to the entire propriety of his conduct in the field. The entire Ohio delegation, without distinction of party, both Senators and Representatives, have taken united action in the following representation to the President:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln:

The undersigned, having been taken by Col. Rodney Mason, late of the 71st Ohio, touching the conduct for which, we understand, he was dismissed from the service, and having heard the testimony in its entirety, are of opinion that it is due to the State, to the country, to justice, and on the grounds of his dismissal should be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, and we respectfully ask executive action to that end. [illegible]

Secretary Stanton is understood to have declared that if Col. Mason was granted a Court of Inquiry by the President, he would resign. The probability is that he will have the opportunity to make the threat good.

The Senate confirmed all the naval nominations, except Sherwood, yesterday, without reading, on the faith of Grimes' report from the committee.

Breese was confirmed as Rear Admiral, and Lenthall as Chief of the Bureau of Construction.

Some members of the House are maneuvering for a third mileage for this Congress.

The Selected by a careful synopsis of all the important provisions in the bill amendatory to the tax law, reported yesterday by Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Ways and Means.

SECTION 1.—Whenever any instrument in writing is required, it shall be lawful, whether printed or partly written and partly printed, to use any such instrument, and the Assistant Assessors and Assessors, and Deputy Collectors the duties imposed in section 19 on collectors.

Notices required by such section may be left at the dwelling or usual place of business of persons neglecting to pay their taxes, or persons licensed as hotel keeper is not to be licensed as retail dealer of spirituous liquors, but retail first to obtain a license as such in accordance with the laws of his State. Apothecaries need not be licensed as retail dealers in liquors in consequence of selling alcohol.

Sec. 64 is amended by adding the following parties of whom licenses are required:

Architects and civil engineers, ten dollars.

Builders and contractors, twenty-five dollars.

Two second-class keepers of saloons, and hack and coachmen, three dollars.

Commission and brokers, fifty dollars.

Lottery ticket dealers, one hundred dollars.

Insurance agents or brokers, ten dollars.

Hucksters, ten dollars.

Retail dealers, ten dollars.

Wholesale dealers from $25 to $200. Wholesale dealers are defined as those whose annual sales exceed $25,000 at wholesale, and retail dealers include those in liquors.

Section 76, after "pistols, dirks, that, white lead," &c., the words "and paints and painters' colors," are added. After tinned cuff plates, "property" is added, and after "cards" "playing con" skins to a duty of three cents each. The following additions are made:

Manufactures, brass per cent.

Wheels for railway chairs, bolts and horse shoes, 3 cents.

Rolled copper and yellow sheeting one per cent.

Sails, tents, shades, awning, and bags, three per cent.

Tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, save those hereafter mentioned, fifteen cents per pound.

Smoking tobacco, prepared with stems, or made exclusively of stems, five cents per pound.

Snuff twenty cents per pound.

Mineral water, one bottle, one quart bottle, and two gallons or less, one cent.

Ready made clothing, exclusive of hats caps or bonnets, three per cent.

Umbrellas and parasols, three per cent.

Confectionery from two cents per pound, and five per cent.

Gold leaf, fifteen cents a pack.

Castings of iron not otherwise provided for, $1.50 per ton.

Clocks and time pieces, three per cent.

Sec. 77 is amended by requiring persons owning or keeping a carriage, gig or sulky, liable to pay the tax provided for, and by inserting after "kept for use" the words "for the purposes, and plate belonging to religious societies."

Sec. 78. The duty on slaughtered horned cattle is reduced from thirty to twenty cents, on those exceeding 100 pounds in weight without regard to age, six instead of ten cents, and no duty on those of less weight. The number that may be slaughtered for home consumption is limited to six of each exempt from duty.

Sec. 2 imposes a penalty of $100 on any person offering for sale a lottery ticket without a stamp. No prize can be recovered without such stamp, and any purchaser of such ticket may recover the full amount paid, with the costs.

Lottery tickets, under Schedule B, where sold at retail for one dollar, ten cents additional; and ten cents for each dollar or fraction of a dollar. Provided, That no stamp duty shall be construed as an authorization of a lottery, or as preventing a sale from laying the sale of tickets.

Sec. 3 taxes persons issuing against injury to travelers, one per cent. on gross receipts, and subjects to existing laws coaching companies.

Sec. 4 provides that all contracts for the purchase or sale of coin or bullion, and for the loan of money, or currency upon the bullion security of said coin for the delivery of any such loan, shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the parties thereto or their agents or attorneys; and if said contract is to be performed within three days from its date, it shall bear one or more stamps denoting the duty by law in force at the time of the execution and delivery of said contract; *Provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any transaction by or with the Government.

Sec. 5 Provides that all contracts, loans, or sales of bullion or coin not thus made, are wholly and absolutely void, and in addition to the penalties provided in this act any time within one year from the date of the contract, may sue and recover before any court of competent jurisdiction, may recover for his own use and benefit the money paid on any contract not made in accordance with this act.

Sec. 6. Imposes a stamp duty on certificates other than those specified in schedule B, after former act of five cents. Such stamp is required on applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, certificates of discharge, and of the papers relating to Mutual Insurance Companies. The following stamp duties are imposed:

Power of attorney or other instrument for collecting pensions, bounty or pay, ten cents.

Power of attorney or any other paper to be executed out of the United States, the same as if made in the United States.

All sales of vessels, less than twenty-five tons or wrecks.

Any paper or writing given to any money broker or banker, or any person who deals in bullion or currency, if for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or sale or transfer of scrip, certificate or draft, 10 cents.

Policy or renewal of insurance of any kind, on property, for a sum not exceeding $500, 10 cents.

To conveyance of lands to pay a stamp duty of one dollar.

Sec. 7. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to procure the materials for stamps, &c.

Sec. 8. The interest on bonds of corporations, or dividends of said companies, three per cent. on the gross amount of income.

Sec. 11. Rent of residences to be assessed.

Sec. 12. No stamp to be required on vessel papers or cost all for discharging or receiving cargoes or part all for discharging or receiving cargoes, or for supply of vessels.

Sec. 13. A duty of half a mill, instead of April 1, 1862, of sixty cents per barrel on petroleum, naphtha, rock oil, coal oil, &c., containing not more than 70 degrees of proof, and a proportionate increase for greater proof.

Sec. 14. Collectors, in addition to the pecuniary compensations, are to receive a further compensation of one per cent. per annum upon all collections over $400,000, and their deputies.

Sec. 15. Requires assessors, three per cent. on the gross amount of income.

Sec. 16. Express companies, three per cent. on the gross amount of receipts.

Sec. 17. Rent of residences to be assessed.

Sec. 18. No stamp to be required on vessel papers or cost all for discharging or receiving cargoes or part all for discharging or receiving cargoes, or for supply of vessels.

Sec. 19. Requires assessors, three per cent. on the gross amount of income.

Sec. 20. A duty of half a mill instead of April 1, 1862, of sixty cents per barrel on petroleum, naphtha, rock oil, coal oil, &c., containing not more than 70 degrees of proof, and a proportionate increase for greater proof.

Sec. 21. Collectors, in addition to the pecuniary compensations, are to receive a further compensation of one per cent. per annum upon all collections over $400,000, and their deputies.

Sec. 22. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is required to pay into the Treasury monthly on offenses in the decision of the Secretary, all public moneys received by him, to render an account of the proceedings of which shall be received and examined by the Fifth Auditor, who shall transmit them to the First Comptroller. The Commissioner is required to execute a bond in a sum not less than $100,000 before entering upon the duties of his office.

Secs. 17, 18 and 19 authorizes the appointment of deputy commissioners of internal revenue or salaries of $2,000; an assistant solicitor on a salary of $2,000; a cashier of $2,000; all to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 20 repeals the provision fixing the pay now allowed, from the date of their appointment, a salary of $1,500, and in addition one per cent. of all excess of receipts over $100,000 and not exceeding $200,000; one hundred and fifty dollars for stock bins and office rent, and their postage. Assistant Assessors are also repealed.

Sec. 21. In cases where there is suspicion of fraud in a list or return, the Assistant Assessors is authorized to examine, under examination, and a Special Inspector may be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue whenever the public interest demands.

Sec. 26 Assistant Assessors are required to make out monthly accounts to be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 27. Whoever comes on any business for which a license is required, without taking out that license, shall be subject to imprisonment for not exceeding two years.

Sec. 24. Sorghum and maple sugar coming in any other form than that in which the license has been granted is taxed.

Sec. 25. Whoever offers for sale after June 30th, any articles named in schedule C, in the original packages, without the internal revenue stamps or domestic manufactures shall be deemed a manufacturer of them.

Sec. 29 exempts from taxation hubs, felloes, grind stones, silver bullion rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively, materials for the use of the United States, and all articles imported for their use, materials exclusively for articles upon which duties are paid, and articles manufactured from materials already taxed, when the increased value does not exceed five per cent.

Sec. 27. The three per cent. tax to be assessed only upon the value of such goods as were removed from the place of manufacture prior to September, 1862.

Sec. 28. Authorizes the Commissioner to refund duties erroneously assessed and judgments recovered for duties paid under protest.

Sec. 29. Authorizes the Commissioner to unseal oil, to the provision relating to distillers of spirituous liquors, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity produced.

Sec. 30. Requires each Collector to designate, where necessary, in inspections of manufactured tobacco, &c., to recover fees, as prescribed by the Constitution.

Sec. 31. Contains provisions relating to drawbacks.

Sec. 32. Repeals all inconsistent acts, and extends existing laws respecting punishments of offences and recovery of forfeitures.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1863.

The Senate confirmed all the naval nominations, except Sherwood, yesterday, without reading, on the faith of Grimes' report from the committee.

Breese was confirmed as Rear Admiral, and Lenthall as Chief of the Bureau of Construction.

Some members of the House are maneuvering for a third mileage for this Congress.

The Selected by a careful synopsis of all the important provisions in the bill amendatory to the tax law, reported yesterday by Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Ways and Means.

SECTION 1.—Whenever any instrument in writing is required, it shall be lawful, whether printed or partly written and partly printed, to use any such instrument, and the Assistant Assessors and Assessors, and Deputy Collectors the duties imposed in section 19 on collectors.

Notices required by such section may be left at the dwelling or usual place of business of persons neglecting to pay their taxes, or persons licensed as hotel keeper is not to be licensed as retail dealer of spirituous liquors, but retail first to obtain a license as such in accordance with the laws of his State. Apothecaries need not be licensed as retail dealers in liquors in consequence of selling alcohol.

Sec. 64 is amended by adding the following parties of whom licenses are required:

Architects and civil engineers, ten dollars.

Builders and contractors, twenty-five dollars.

Two second-class keepers of saloons, and hack and coachmen, three dollars.

Commission and brokers, fifty dollars.

Lottery ticket dealers, one hundred dollars.

Insurance agents or brokers, ten dollars.

Hucksters, ten dollars.

Retail dealers, ten dollars.

Wholesale dealers from $25 to $200. Wholesale dealers are defined as those whose annual sales exceed $25,000 at wholesale, and retail dealers include those in liquors.

Section 76, after "pistols, dirks, that, white lead," &c., the words "and paints and painters' colors," are added. After tinned cuff plates, "property" is added, and after "cards" "playing con" skins to a duty of three cents each. The following additions are made:

Manufactures, brass per cent.

Wheels for railway chairs, bolts and horse shoes, 3 cents.

Rolled copper and yellow sheeting one per cent.

Sails, tents, shades, awning, and bags, three per cent.

Tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, save those hereafter mentioned, fifteen cents per pound.

Smoking tobacco, prepared with stems, or made exclusively of stems, five cents per pound.

Snuff twenty cents per pound.

Mineral water, one bottle, one quart bottle, and two gallons or less, one cent.

Ready made clothing, exclusive of hats caps or bonnets, three per cent.

Umbrellas and parasols, three per cent.

Confectionery from two cents per pound, and five per cent.

Gold leaf, fifteen cents a pack.

Castings of iron not otherwise provided for, $1.50 per ton.

Clocks and time pieces, three per cent.

Sec. 77 is amended by requiring persons owning or keeping a carriage, gig or sulky, liable to pay the tax provided for, and by inserting after "kept for use" the words "for the purposes, and plate belonging to religious societies."

Sec. 78. The duty on slaughtered horned cattle is reduced from thirty to twenty cents, on those exceeding 100 pounds in weight without regard to age, six instead of ten cents, and no duty on those of less weight. The number that may be slaughtered for home consumption is limited to six of each exempt from duty.

Sec. 2 imposes a penalty of $100 on any person offering for sale a lottery ticket without a stamp. No prize can be recovered without such stamp, and any purchaser of such ticket may recover the full amount paid, with the costs.

Lottery tickets, under Schedule B, where sold at retail for one dollar, ten cents additional; and ten cents for each dollar or fraction of a dollar. Provided, That no stamp duty shall be construed as an authorization of a lottery, or as preventing a sale from laying the sale of tickets.

Sec. 3 taxes persons issuing against injury to travelers, one per cent. on gross receipts, and subjects to existing laws coaching companies.

Sec.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863.

COL. SHERMAN'S SENTIMENTS.

Colonel F. T. Sherman's letter, printed below, will attract the special attention of our readers in the city where the writer is well known, and, as an expression of opinion by a Democrat, will not be without great influence in all other parts of the North-west. Colonel SHERMAN is the son of P. C. Sherman, Esq., of this city, late candidate for Congress against Mr. Arnold, and now our Mayor. The Colonel himself was and we suppose is a Democrat. As such he entered the service of his country, and we have no reason to suppose that he has abandoned or, in any intelligible manner, modified his political principles. But in the presence of the enemy and surrounded by men like himself who have made great sacrifices of a pecuniary nature and of personal comfort to serve their country he has a plain talk right into the bowels of a portion of his late associates and the effect of their pestilential views as he would have had simply as a citizen of Illinois; hence, as might be expected of a man who did such gallant deeds at Murfreesboro, he does not hesitate to administer a keen and stinging rebuke to those who, as he can do plainly enough, are fighting for that for against which he contends. His words will have the greater weight when it is known that they were written just after his return to Nashville from a visit at the North, during which he not only had free and unreserved communication with his political associates, but the opportunity of listening to and getting at the meaning of the debates in our Legislature, then in session. In view of what he saw and heard during that visit, and as an expression of what he and his fellow-officers of that brave army feel, his letter was written to a valued and intimate friend, to whom we are indebted for a copy for a month ago. It was not contemplated by the gallant Colonel himself.

THE McCLELLAN CASE.

We have noticed several paragraphs in different public journals, charging Gen. McClernand with the responsibility of the failure of the Federal attack upon the rebel works near Vicksburg. It is true that the Secretary of War had assigned to him the command of the Mississippi Expedition, and that the President had signified to the General-in-Chief his desire that Gen. McClernand should have command of that Expedition. But it is equally true, that while Gen. McClernand was on duty at Springfield, Illinois, in forwarding troops from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, for the Expedition, Gen. Halleck gave the command of the Expedition to Gen. Grant. This was as far back as the 8th of December last; and Gen. Grant gave the immediate command to Gen. Sherman.

On the 18th of December, the President, coming to know this fact, caused Gen. Halleck to direct Gen. Grant to place Gen. McClernand in immediate command; but the latter was not notified of this until the 29d, by a dispatch dated on the 21st! In the meantime, Gen. Sherman had descended the Mississippi, at the head of the Expedition; and when Gen. McClernand reached Memphis and reported to Gen. Grant for orders, the Expedition had been already repulsed near Vicksburg.

This conflict of authority and orders is mysterious. It is clear, however, that the President designed and had ordered that Gen. McClernand should have command, and that General Halleck frustrated the design. The responsibility of the failure of the expedition attaches to others than Gen. McClernand.

Gen. McClernand assumed direction of the expedition after it had returned to Milliken's Bend, and on the same day sailed for the Post of Arkansas, and reduced that place, capturing more than 5,500 prisoners and all the enemy's material of war found there. This blow, probably, would have been followed by another upon Little Rock, and the enemy would have been driven south of the Arkansas River, but was arrested by an order from Gen. Grant, to return to Milliken's Bend, who censured Gen. McClernand for his operations in Arkansas. The country, however, fully sustains him. It wants results and this was one which came upon it as suddenly as agreeably.

Returning to the vicinity of Vicksburg, Gen. McClernand disembarked his forces and took up positions opposite, above and below the city, cut off the enemy's communications by water, below the city by planting batteries on the river bank, and in this position was awaiting the co-operation of Gen. Banks when Gen. Grant arrived, and on the 20th assumed control of the Expedition and reduced Gen. McClernand to the command of the 13th Army Corps, and charged it with garrisoning the west bank of the Mississippi River from Helena south.

It is understood that Gen. McClernand protested against this measure as contrary to the order of the President and Secretary of War, and seized to him as the projector of the Expedition. It remains to be seen what the authorities at Washington will do in the case. What Gen. McClernand has undertaken to do he has done well. We hope Gen. Grant will be more successful in conducting this great enterprise than he was in conducting the enterprise against Grenada.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

The old adage tells us very truly that one story is good until the other is heard; and we all know how easy it is to prejudge a case by an *ex parte* statement. The rebels, acting upon this knowledge, did their best at the outbreak of the war to prejudice both France and England against the North and enlist their aid and sympathy in the Southern cause.

So energetic were they, and so ubiquitous was their action, that for a time, at least, they were partially successful. They bribed the press, sent agents into official and unofficial circles with instructions to make converts at any price, and were well nigh securing the pledges of France and England to recognize the so-called Southern Confederacy as a distinct and independent power.

Hard as it is to forgive, and impossible to forget the conduct of these great European Governments in this matter, it is consoling to find that the progress of the war has materially changed their opinions and policy—that England, after mature deliberation, thinks it best, rather to make new treaties with our affair, and that France, although longing to have something more than a finger in the American pie, confines herself, for the present, to overtures of mediation!

The apathy and indifference of these governments to the mighty issues which are involved in this war, have been magnificently rebuked during the past few weeks, by the grand national demonstrations which have taken place throughout England, in favor of President Lincoln and the cause for which we are fighting. Since the passage of the Reform Bill, there has never been such enthusiasm manifested by the people. Not one large city alone, but every commercial and manufacturing town all through the Island, has mustered its thousands and tens of thousands, in public meeting assembled, and proclaimed with one voice, one heart and one soul, that they are unreservedly on the side of the North, and opposed to the wicked rebellion which the South has arrayed against us.

Exeter Hall has spoken for London and Middlesex, and the Cabinet of St. James will not forget it in a hurry. Whatever the feeling of the government and the aristocracy may be towards this country, they will not dare to run counter to the unanimous voice of the British nation, so audibly and unmistakably pronounced upon the American war. The government knows well enough how to estimate the meaning and value of these vast popular assemblages. They are the outside pressure which they dread, before which they tremble, and to which they have always been compelled to succumb.

Many a time has the thunder of old Exeter Hall been heard in high places, tumbling down Ministers and crushing obnoxious measures; but never according to the reports of the English papers, has it spoken with such sublime effect as upon the occasion of the meeting in sympathy with our own Government, and the Emancipation edict of the President. Probably also, there never was so large a meeting assembled within its walls. Long before the appointed hour, it was crowded to suffocation. From the platforms on either side the great organ to the back of the western gallery, was one dense mass of human beings sitting and standing in every body of available space, as they strove to obtain them. It is the enlightened feeling out of the terrible crash to which all were alike subjected. Thousands and thousands of persons could not get admittance, and the Guild Hall in London was similarly crowded by them. To usually, this, another meeting was held in the lower hall, and at the same time another was conducted in Exeter street, in the open air. It is impossible to convey any idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed. The speeches were unusually earnest and eloquent and all the resolutions were carried by forests of hands, amid tremendous acclamations.

Similar meetings were held at Bradford Bristol, Bristol, and other large towns, on the same evening, and there can no longer be any doubt of the universal sentiment of England upon this momentous subject. How far any of the deputations to the Legislature, then in session, will be influenced by these vast demonstrations of the people—strong in the faith that the cause he contends is a righteous one—he will win more victories and establish new claims to the gratitude of his countrymen. And long after the wrecked crew who are playing the part of scavengers for Southern traitors in the North have gone down to dishonored graves, his name will be a household word and his memory affectionately remembered.

A Valuable Cargo.

The cargo of the prize steamer Princess Royal, now at Philadelphia, has been all taken out except some machinery. As the case goes, it has not yet been opened, so it is not known what number of small arms she had on board. But two heavy pieces of ordnance were found, said to be 70-pounders. A large quantity of steel-pointed, conical shot, such as Beauregard used upon our iron-clads from Charleston harbor, has also been found. There are some hundreds of cylindrical bars of the same kind of metal, ready for use, and the machinery for the chimney and everything is of the best description. The drugs include large lots of quinine, and expensive articles, whose price in the market has now nearly or more than doubled, and in some cases quadrupled. The estimated value of the cargo is a million of dollars. The early discharge of the cargo is to facilitate the delivery of the vessel to the Navy Department, of her appraised value. As she is represented to be very fast, it is believed that she can be made most useful as one of the blockading fleet.

C. L. Vallandigham.

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham takes the trouble to write a letter to the New York Tribune, in which he denies that he is a Disunionist, the Tribune having declared him to be one on the strength of his reported speech at Newark, N. J., a few evenings since. C. L. says he declared in that speech that he was in favor of the Union as it was, which he hopes to restore by peace and compromise. The grounds of this hope he does not give. Facts which occurred during the Newark meeting, however, tend to disprove this loyalty of the Copperhead Chief. According to the report of the meeting, the demonstrations made by the audience were of an unmistakable kind. The audience was, in fact, not silenced by C. L. that he rebuked the disloyal manifestations. On the contrary, the very force of expression he used, were intended to invite their utterance. Here are some specimens of the storm which were shown on that occasion, all of them, it will be seen, in response to questions which took as if they, with the answers, were agreed upon and rehearsed previous to the time public manifestations:

"At the mention of Stanton!! Jackson! the patriots shouted with delight. / When the speaker said, 'Will you send your sons to the battle field?' everywhere, enthusiastic cries of 'No!' 'No!' 'Never!' 'Never!' 'Got both!' 'Not if I know myself,' &c., came from all parts of the house. 'Shall they be conscripted for two years more and for the support of Lincoln, with a hundred thousand of paltry slaves, with or 'No!' 'Never!' 'Let them try it!' We defy them,' was the response."

These responses by the deepest, who, seemingly, had been arrayed in opposition through the crowd, if not by the great body of the assemblage itself, prove that with the speech came a display of loyalty and Unionism made by Vallandigham, he subverted them to pass with our rebukes.

There was one feature in the Newark meeting and the speech of Vallandigham, which should attract the attention of all loyal men. The meeting passed resolutions against the introduction of free negroes into New Jersey, declaring them to be a nuisance and injurious to whites, labor. Mr. Vallandigham, in his letter to the *Tribune*, avows his strong wish that this feeling and prejudice of these States, should be removed. It is said the Naval Board were unanimous in this decision.

The only way to get a just and honorable peace is to fight for it. So stand forth, ye peace men, with those goodly instruments of peace, the musket and bayonet!

—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that Brigadier General Cross has been arrested by order of General Hooker, at Stafford Court House, and taken to Falmouth. He is charged with having sent incorrect and exaggerated reports of of recent movements, and also for furnishing contraband information for publication in that paper.

☞ As we predicted they would, the Democratic Copperheads of Connecticut have nominated the infamous Tom. Seymour for Governor. This beats Western Copperheadism. This man has been a malignant and outspoken opponent of the war for the Union from the assault upon Fort Sumter to this hour. He has constantly expressed sympathy for the rebels. He has made no secret of his treasonable proclivities; but has at all times and on all occasions assailed the Government with coarse vituperation. He made such an ostentatious and indecent display of disloyal sympathies, that he was socially jabbed among his own neighbors. His portrait was taken down from his place in the State Hall by order of the Legislature. He was denounced as a miserable tool of Jeff. Davis by the Democratic press of New England, and read out of the party by Democratic Conventions. And now this man is nominated for Governor by the same men who, one year since, pretended to spurn him from all association with them. Could political infamy reach a deeper depth?

HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—A project is on foot in New York State for the erection of a hospital for disabled soldiers. It is a thoughtful and humane proposition. Many of the brave men who have fought our battles, and will continue to do so to the end, will come out of the war maimed and disabled. A home should be provided for all such, who have no homes of their own to go to. And such a home should be provided by the people of every loyal State. A brief committee of the Legislature of New York has the matter under consideration, and will report a bill. In anticipation of its passage, the citizens of Auburn, in that State, have tendered gratuitously 300 acres of land, in the immediate vicinity of that city, for the purpose.

☞ Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, American Consul General at Montreal had a narrow escape on Saturday morning last. A fire broke out in the hotel where he resides, and, before he could escape he became insensible from the effects of the vapor and smoke, and was carried for safety to another part of the hotel. He afterward revived, and the next forenoon was much improved. The books and papers of the consulate escaped uninjured.

RUMOR QUERIED.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent of a New York paper says it has come to his knowledge that Daniels, the editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, has had a quarrel with the Confederate authorities, and has told them that the whole tribe were a wholesale lot of swindlers, and he should not hesitate to publish his opinion to the world. The Government has prohibited the *Examiner* being sent North.

☞ The New York *World* thinks, if the Emancipation Proclamation was revoked, a perfect union of conservative elements could be had in the North. But the *World* should remember that there was as much fault found with the Administration before as since the issue of the Proclamation. Nothing will satisfy or unconditional peace Democracy but a humiliating surrender to the rebels. That is really what they desire, but they dare not say so.

GEN. PRENTISS SHERMAN'S LETTER.

A Volunteer Rebukes the Copperheads in Indignant Terms.

THE SOLDIERS ALL LOYAL.

CAMP ON BRANCH, NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I arrived safely here to my regiment on the 19th, and found that very important changes had taken place during my brief absence from the 20th. Gen. Grant and Stevens had resigned, which left me the senior Colonel in my Brigade, and, consequently, the commander of it. I am now installed as commanding the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. The position has all the responsibilities of a Brigadier (indeed, and I am under no fear on my score, as heretofore. Although it is with great diffidence that I step into the shoes of the late Brigadier General Bill and Col. Grosse, who have so ably commanded me. Our brigade is considered one of the best in the service. It made a noble record in the recent terrible battle of Stone's River. The 36th numbers now 400 men in camp. We will not be able to report a larger number than the above, unless the absent, numbering 1,000 all told, be forwarded to us. This ought to be done, as it is becoming evident that there are many to be found who stand and wait here, where this rebellion is crushed out.

The rebels are becoming more confident every day, of success in dividing our beloved country, from the fact of the political disaffection in the North, and especially in the States of Illinois and Indiana.

What can our people be thinking of, when they go so far with their partisan feeling, as to lose sight of the fact that our country is now passing through the darkest hours of her history. With armed rebellion in our front, and insidious foes and traitors in our rear, she needs that all true patriots should step forth, at whatever cost or sacrifice, and crush out the rebellion at once, who are trying to poison the hearts of the weak, and fearful, whose minds are worked upon by their hellish cunning and damnable sentiments of party, who wish to save the country through dishonorable overtures to rebels in arms, and make us, as a people, a by-word for all time to come.

The soldiers here, whom they look back to their homes and families, that they have left the love of country, and its preservation the rich inheritance left us by the Fathers of the Revolution, feel that, in the recent political struggle for power and party, they have been ignored by all parties, and left here to contend against disease, death, and an ever vigilant foe alone, whilst the fanatics of the North are giving aid and comfort to rebellion, and receive their broken fortunes by their (the North's,) infernal discussions.

Let the disunionists of the North take heed. We do not propose quietly to allow them to trample on our rights, and help dig our graves. What we expect and look for is, that you will not long be allowed to utter traitors' sentiments at our homes; that there is true patriotism enough left to save the country, and rout our traitors of all degrees at home, in the gales of loyalty, to whatever party they may belong. The soldiers here, recognize in the President, one who is constitutionally authorized to administer the laws and direct the operations of the army and navy. As Commander-in-Chief, he has the undoubted right to issue orders and proclamations, whenever the exigencies of the service require it, to suppress armed rebellion against the Government that he, as its Chief Magistrate, has sworn to protect. We, the soldiers of the United States, enlisted to serve the country, dropped our political differences when we entered its service, and took the oath that we would obey the "orders" of the President of the United States, and we intend to do it; and every officer and soldier that I have talked with, in regard to our duty, agrees with me; &c., that we will sustain, to the death, our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, in all measures and orders that may issue for the speedy crushing of the rebellion in the Southern States; and we call on the North to lay aside their bitter feelings, engendered by strife for power, and unite, and come up with a steady front on the war question, and demonstrate that it is the determination of the North, at all hazards, to furnish men and means to prosecute this war to a successful issue. Soldiers shall be punished, we say, my word for it, this war will not last one year longer. Those of us who are left, can lay down our arms and return to our homes, and we shall again have a happy and prosperous country, respected and feared by all the nations of the earth. Peruse the mad policy of factionists, and we are lost; unless we lastingly yielding to the demands made upon us by the Government, to root out this great wrong that is raining one of the fairest portions of man's inheritance, and all will be well. But, rest assured of one thing: the soldiers are loyal, and will support the Government, and that they would as soon war on traitors in Illinois as in Tennessee. The soldiers must not be ignored, and the foolish notion that we yet have rights, and a voice at home, and an interest in our country.

Yours, respectfully,

F. T. SHERMAN,
Col. Com'dg 36th Ill. Vols.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ky., Feb. 16, 1863.

THE CONDITION OF COLUMBUS.

This obscure spot may not be as important as many others, but there is no good reason why a comparative insignificance should give it a comparative insignificance in the affairs of the nation. Here is the key of the Mississippi river, and the position of the forces of the Government, and the lives and health of the soldiers, immensely from praise or blame, according as their conduct is worthy or unworthy.

OUR OFFICERS.

The commander of this district, Brigadier General Asboth, although here but a short time, has, by his frank and courteous manners, his manifest determination to do right, to obey the laws of Congress, and the instructions of the President, as well as by those eminent soldierly qualities which made his name historical before the war began, already won the respect and confidence of all who are heartily in favor of prosecuting the war to a successful issue.

Col. Martin, of the 111th Illinois, Post Commander, is also a gentleman and soldier—a War Democrat.

Major Bowley, Provost Marshal of the district, and Capt. J. H. Williams, local Provost Marshal, are efficient and loyal officers—men, moreover, who believe that white soldiers, whether Democrats or Republicans, should be the "butternut gentry" hereabout are bound to respect.

Unpleasant, however, as the task may be, it becomes my duty to say that there is one officer at this post whose conduct deserves the severest reprobation from every source, more than all others, the soldier has a right to depend for thoughtful care for his comfort in sickness—and it is my duty, also, that the example provision made by the charitable women of the North for the sick soldiers' wants, are not wasted through negligence, or misapplied through design. I refer to the Medical Director at this Post. And I risk nothing in saying that of all the lamentable failures described since this war began, none are more manifest than Doctor Derby, Medical Director at the post of Columbus. It is doubtless all right that he should occupy an elegant house built by the Government, but is it right that he should waste, in riotous living, those stores provided for loving hands for sons and brothers languishing in hospitals? It is, nonetheless, proper enough that Dr. Medical Director should spend his time in the harmless amusement of displaying himself and retinue on the streets, but it is not right that the delicacies and bandages, furnished, in many instances, by those who could hardly spare so much, should lay rotting in heaps through the winter rains, because the proper persons to issue them to those who could be taken of them, neglects his duty to spend his time with semi-loyal boon companions. The writer has seen as many as thirty large dry goods boxes of bandages and lint, lying for weeks in the street through all the winter rains, most of them broken open and the contents either stolen and sold for paper rags, or trampled in the mud by the army wagons. And still our Medical Director has always time to attend everybody's business but his own. Can we wonder that our soldiers, when they die, die, while the very means to furnish hospital stores, to be wasted by incompetent or unmedical by wicked men. Can we wonder that the other half of the blood-bought treasure, which has been so long encouraged, when he sees daily such neglect of duties receive no reproof? Can he be expected to use the justice of his own pure heart, when he sees the wages of sin, and the chicken, while the honorable official neglects every duty and disregards every law with impunity?

In conclusion, let me say that the gentleman referred to under looking after [illegible] deserves consideration, when I say that there is not a truly loyal officer or citizen of this post, who does not regard the gentleman as a fit subject for the very end of a rope, which ought to be abated. YOUNG.

Union Victory.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1863.

Today we held our municipal election. The Emancipation Proclamation was brought to the front, and gained a glorious victory. The Democratic candidate for Mayor, over Joseph Shaw, the Lincoln candidate, was elected by 1,000 majority. Last year the Democratic majority was as much. Such found with the Administration before as since the issue of the Proclamation. Nothing will satisfy or unconditional peace Democracy but a humiliating surrender to the rebels. That is really what they desire, but they dare not say so.

THE BATTLE OF FORT HINDMAN.

The Part Taken by Col. Harding.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I arrived safely here to my regiment on the 19th, and found that very important changes had taken place during my brief absence from the 20th. Gen. Grant and Stevens had resigned, which left me the senior Colonel in my Brigade, and, consequently, the commander of it. I am now installed as commanding the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. The position has all the responsibilities of a Brigadier (indeed, and I am under no fear on my score, as heretofore. Although it is with great diffidence that I step into the shoes of the late Brigadier General Bill and Col. Grosse, who have so ably commanded me. Our brigade is considered one of the best in the service. It made a noble record in the recent terrible battle of Stone's River. The 36th numbers now 400 men in camp. We will not be able to report a larger number than the above, unless the absent, numbering 1,000 all told, be forwarded to us. This ought to be done, as it is becoming evident that there are many to be found who stand and wait here, where this rebellion is crushed out.

The rebels are becoming more confident every day, of success in dividing our beloved country, from the fact of the political disaffection in the North, and especially in the States of Illinois and Indiana.

What can our people be thinking of, when they go so far with their partisan feeling, as to lose sight of the fact that our country is now passing through the darkest hours of her history. With armed rebellion in our front, and insidious foes and traitors in our rear, she needs that all true patriots should step forth, at whatever cost or sacrifice, and crush out the rebellion at once, who are trying to poison the hearts of the weak, and fearful, whose minds are worked upon by their hellish cunning and damnable sentiments of party, who wish to save the country through dishonorable overtures to rebels in arms, and make us, as a people, a by-word for all time to come.

The soldiers here, whom they look back to their homes and families, that they have left the love of country, and its preservation the rich inheritance left us by the Fathers of the Revolution, feel that, in the recent political struggle for power and party, they have been ignored by all parties, and left here to contend against disease, death, and an ever vigilant foe alone, whilst the fanatics of the North are giving aid and comfort to rebellion, and receive their broken fortunes by their (the North's,) infernal discussions.

Let the disunionists of the North take heed. We do not propose quietly to allow them to trample on our rights, and help dig our graves. What we expect and look for is, that you will not long be allowed to utter traitors' sentiments at our homes; that there is true patriotism enough left to save the country, and rout our traitors of all degrees at home, in the gales of loyalty, to whatever party they may belong. The soldiers here, recognize in the President, one who is constitutionally authorized to administer the laws and direct the operations of the army and navy. As Commander-in-Chief, he has the undoubted right to issue orders and proclamations, whenever the exigencies of the service require it, to suppress armed rebellion against the Government that he, as its Chief Magistrate, has sworn to protect. We, the soldiers of the United States, enlisted to serve the country, dropped our political differences when we entered its service, and took the oath that we would obey the "orders" of the President of the United States, and we intend to do it; and every officer and soldier that I have talked with, in regard to our duty, agrees with me; &c., that we will sustain, to the death, our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, in all measures and orders that may issue for the speedy crushing of the rebellion in the Southern States; and we call on the North to lay aside their bitter feelings, engendered by strife for power, and unite, and come up with a steady front on the war question, and demonstrate that it is the determination of the North, at all hazards, to furnish men and means to prosecute this war to a successful issue. Soldiers shall be punished, we say, my word for it, this war will not last one year longer. Those of us who are left, can lay down our arms and return to our homes, and we shall again have a happy and prosperous country, respected and feared by all the nations of the earth. Peruse the mad policy of factionists, and we are lost; unless we lastingly yielding to the demands made upon us by the Government, to root out this great wrong that is raining one of the fairest portions of man's inheritance, and all will be well. But, rest assured of one thing: the soldiers are loyal, and will support the Government, and that they would as soon war on traitors in Illinois as in Tennessee. The soldiers must not be ignored, and the foolish notion that we yet have rights, and a voice at home, and an interest in our country.

Yours, respectfully,

F. T. SHERMAN,
Col. Com'dg 36th Ill. Vols.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, Ky., Feb. 16, 1863.

THE CONDITION OF COLUMBUS.

This obscure spot may not be as important as many others, but there is no good reason why a comparative insignificance should give it a comparative insignificance in the affairs of the nation. Here is the key of the Mississippi river, and the position of the forces of the Government, and the lives and health of the soldiers, immensely from praise or blame, according as their conduct is worthy or unworthy.

OUR OFFICERS.

The commander of this district, Brigadier General Asboth, although here but a short time, has, by his frank and courteous manners, his manifest determination to do right, to obey the laws of Congress, and the instructions of the President, as well as by those eminent soldierly qualities which made his name historical before the war began, already won the respect and confidence of all who are heartily in favor of prosecuting the war to a successful issue.

Col. Martin, of the 111th Illinois, Post Commander, is also a gentleman and soldier—a War Democrat.

Major Bowley, Provost Marshal of the district, and Capt. J. H. Williams, local Provost Marshal, are efficient and loyal officers—men, moreover, who believe that white soldiers, whether Democrats or Republicans, should be the "butternut gentry" hereabout are bound to respect.

Unpleasant, however, as the task may be, it becomes my duty to say that there is one officer at this post whose conduct deserves the severest reprobation from every source, more than all others, the soldier has a right to depend for thoughtful care for his comfort in sickness—and it is my duty, also, that the example provision made by the charitable women of the North for the sick soldiers' wants, are not wasted through negligence, or misapplied through design. I refer to the Medical Director at this Post. And I risk nothing in saying that of all the lamentable failures described since this war began, none are more manifest than Doctor Derby, Medical Director at the post of Columbus. It is doubtless all right that he should occupy an elegant house built by the Government, but is it right that he should waste, in riotous living, those stores provided for loving hands for sons and brothers languishing in hospitals? It is, nonetheless, proper enough that Dr. Medical Director should spend his time in the harmless amusement of displaying himself and retinue on the streets, but it is not right that the delicacies and bandages, furnished, in many instances, by those who could hardly spare so much, should lay rotting in heaps through the winter rains, because the proper persons to issue them to those who could be taken of them, neglects his duty to spend his time with semi-loyal boon companions. The writer has seen as many as thirty large dry goods boxes of bandages and lint, lying for weeks in the street through all the winter rains, most of them broken open and the contents either stolen and sold for paper rags, or trampled in the mud by the army wagons. And still our Medical Director has always time to attend everybody's business but his own. Can we wonder that our soldiers, when they die, die, while the very means to furnish hospital stores, to be wasted by incompetent or unmedical by wicked men. Can we wonder that the other half of the blood-bought treasure, which has been so long encouraged, when he sees daily such neglect of duties receive no reproof? Can he be expected to use the justice of his own pure heart, when he sees the wages of sin, and the chicken, while the honorable official neglects every duty and disregards every law with impunity?

In conclusion, let me say that the gentleman referred to under looking after [illegible] deserves consideration, when I say that there is not a truly loyal officer or citizen of this post, who does not regard the gentleman as a fit subject for the very end of a rope, which ought to be abated. YOUNG.

Union Victory.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1863.

Today we held our municipal election. The Emancipation Proclamation was brought to the front, and gained a glorious victory. The Democratic candidate for Mayor, over Joseph Shaw, the Lincoln candidate, was elected by 1,000 majority. Last year the Democratic majority was as much. Such found with the Administration before as since the issue of the Proclamation. Nothing will satisfy or unconditional peace Democracy but a humiliating surrender to the rebels. That is really what they desire, but they dare not say so.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Tobacco Culture.

Tobacco culture is becoming almost a mania in some parts of the country, and thousands of farmers are rushing into the business, most of them with little or no experience, as says are being multiplied, and greedily swallowed. Most of these are the refuse of Kentucky and Virginia, and the long time accustomed to the hearts of the slave during cultivation of the weed.

With a different soil and climate, with appliances of new implements, and with intelligent labor, it is our duty to improve on these old systems that are probably well adapted to the condition of things when they became "the only crop."

The planting of seed for plants, to rush to fair ideals the seed beds with ashes, the risk of late frosts, the necessity of rains and floods of rain, small, yield to the hot bed, the comfort heap and the glazed sash. With these, we can surely lay the foundation of the crop without regard to the seeder.

We are not going to inflict the reader with a long or learned essay, but to point out facts that have been demonstrated on the prairies within the past few years. Most of our farmers have no brush heaps to burn over their seed beds. Will turn over a furrow in place of it, or make a new bed without the necessity of some sunny slope. Spade and rake the beds over—tramp them down hard, then rake slightly, just loosening the surface, on this row an ounce of seed to 50 square feet of bed space, put down the bed after sowing with a board or the back of a spade, but do not rake in the seed. To sow so small an amount of seed on so large a space, mix it with dry earth or ashes. Cover the seed bed two or three feet deep with small twigs, trimmed from the orchard or other trees, as this is almost absolutely necessary in this mode of growing the plants, to protect them from the sun and light frosts, during and after which the seed, being so very small, may not sprout. By-the-way this covering of small brushes invaluable on seeding cabbage and other seeds, and all hollow stem seeds, of course to be gradually removed as the weather gets warm and the plants rooted. If our fair readers will take the hint, they will have less complaint of scarcity sentiment.

For the past half a dozen years tobacco plants have been grown in a similar way in our growing the above mode, without the semblance of a failure, though, of course, not as early nor as strong plants as in the hot beds. But we have now tried pricking out into cold frames, as is practised with cabbage plants, but shall give it a trial this spring, as we have the plants now ready in seed boxes for the purpose. As five or six thousand plants will be sufficient for an acre, the labor and expense is not large, and we will thus insure strong plants early in the season. With such plants the cost of cultivation is greatly lessened. To grow the plants in hot beds for an acre will require half-an-acre of seed bed, about 100 feet of sash, built of sixteen by eighteen, and other works, give full directions in regard to hot beds, of which is better, especially, if possible, and then to prick out into cold frames as directed. They should be made at once, or not later than the middle of March.

Varieties.

The Connecticut seed leaf is considered the best for segars, Cuba grown seed is also held in high esteem, but Kentucky is the twist bud for chewing is considered among the best. But there is probably less difference in varieties than is generally supposed, the heavy kinds making up in weight what they lack in fine.

The ground must be thoroughly prepared, by plowing, rolling and harrowing, and as soon as danger of hard frosts is past the plants can be set, in rows, three and a half feet wide and three feet in the row. This is done with a dibble, in the same way as the setting out of cabbage, but care must be had not to allow the plants to become wilted before setting, and in taking them from the beds, the soil must be loosened by a trowel or spade, so that none of the roots will be broken in the lifting. After setting, the plants are worked with the hoe and cultivator, and when they blow, the suckers, same as corn, and the weeds kept down in the rows with a hoe, but the hoeing will not amount to much if the horse is made to do his duty.

The worming, pruning, sucklings, topping, cutting, and curing will not vary from the long experience of the South.

Pruning which consists in taking off the two lower leaves is a useless labor with our mode of culture, as they will be destroyed with, at least until after the crop is laid by, when all half dead leaves may be removed during the process of stripping.

The topping is done with a view of changing the quality of the leaf, or its thickness, and will depend upon the time to which it is to be applied. The top being cut back to twelve to twenty-four leaves. The farmer will consult the market before topping. In those points we will have more to say during the season.

Spring Wheat.

As soon as the ground will permit the spring wheat should be sown. Do not wait for the soil to settle, as the subsequent freezing will make the surface friable and in good condition.

All spring wheat should be washed in strong brine, and limed, to prevent the smut and other foul seed and to destroy the smut. After washing, it can be placed on a barn floor, or other similar place, and by frequent stirring, and a free use of the wooden shovel the weather prove unfavorable to sow. Two, or not less than one and a half bushels, should be sown to the acre.

Bearded wheat is a surer crop than the bald, though all bearded wheat will give to the flour a slight tinge of color. The varieties of bearded wheat are much the most pleasant to handle in binding, but the chaff being thicker at more liable to fire in the wagon, should the changes than the bearded varieties. We have therefore discarded all of the bald wheats or Canada Club, Red River, etc.

Corn.

Corn should be planted early. We are now gathering seventy-five bushels to the acre of that planted the first week in May, while a small field planted late in May, with as good cultivation and soil, will not turn over thirty bushels. In planting early the seed must have both warmth and moisture, to start it, and rolled. In planting we need a drill to be attached to a field roller, so as to plant and roll at the same time. We will say to advertiser of McGaffey's corn planter look to this and do the farmers a valuable service. It must be done by some one, and it is go distant day. Who will be the first to introduce?

We plant two kinds of corn, but always on different parts of the farm. One of them is the Early Red, Gen. Rigby's favorite, and a good variety. The other, a white corn, mostly red cob, also. Though we plant now largely of the Early Red, we prefer the white, and have been able to raise it when the former failed entirely. Many of our farmers have planted a larger variety of yellow corn, but we have not been able to raise it, and we have not the room for them, and they are later in ripening.

RURAL.

FACTS ABOUT THE K. G. C.'S.

Some of them brought before the U. S. Court.

On the 16th inst., the Grand Jury of the United States Court, now sitting at Indianapolis, Indiana, Hon. Charles H. Test, foreman, made two presentations, of which the following is the record of each:

* * * * * * *

That Jesse McHenry, a lawful and competent witness, being produced and sworn to testify and give evidence before said Grand Jury, touching the 16th day of February, 1863, at the city of Indianapolis, in the said State of Indiana, said to being important and material that said witness should inquire into any and all conspiracies to resist and obstruct the laws of the United States, and the lawful authorities under the same, and all secret combinations to bring about a separation of the States of the United States of America and the forces of North-western Confederacy, and for that purpose to obstruct the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress a war on behalf of said Government to suppress a rebellion now existing and waged against said Government, and the said Jesse McHenry [illegible] states that he knew of the existence of a secret organization called the "Mutual Protection Co.," composed of a large number of persons, to wit, from two to three hundred persons, who met at a certain hall in said city of Indianapolis who took upon themselves certain obligations, which [illegible] to the best of his knowledge, signs and pass words, and that he had administered said obligations, and had given certain secret grips, signs and pass words, and that there was, amongst other signs, a military sign, by which members of the order about to make a report would enter when in opposing armies, said witness would ask if there interrogated by said Grand Jury, said witness refused to said Grand Jury said obligation administered to him in presence of said secret order to the persons initiated into said order, as near as he could; and also to give the signs by which the members of said order may recognize each other, and particularly the sign by which they may recognize each other in case of being in opposing armies, or what is called the military sign.

To all and each of which questions the said Jesse McHenry, as such witness, refuses to make any answer to the Jury aforesaid.

All of which is respectfully submitted to this honorable Court for their action in the premises.

Foreman of the Grand Jury.

George Hughs was also summoned under the same form.

* * * * * * *

And the said George Hughs * * * having stated in his examination before said Grand Jury that he knew of the existence of a secret organization called the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and that he was a member thereof, and had initiated other persons in said organization; that an organization existed in this State of from thirty to forty thousand members, and in Jackson county, in this State, that there were from eighty to one hundred and fifty members; that the object of said order was to resist the draft, and to prevent the enlistment of soldiers in the United States army, and to aid and assist the rebels in the present rebellion; that he had taken the second oath, the first oath being Test, the member thereof to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and to defend the same against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that he had taken the third

STRICKEN, YE

141 LAKE STREET

Are now offering

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WINTER CLOAKS

AT COST!

Comprising all the best styles in market.

Shawls of every description.

WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CAPS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To close the Season,

WOOL BED BLANKETS

At less price than they can ever be bought for.

DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 best styles of Balmoral Skirts AT LOW FIGURES.

☞ The attention of the trade is called to the above sale.

STRICKEN & CO.,

my13-1875-ly 141 LAKE STREET.

CALL IN AT

BARNUM BROS, 138 Lake St.,

AND SEE

NEW STYLES OF BACK COMBS,

STEEL AND JET JEWELRY,

PEARL AND IVORY FANS,

SHOPPING BAGS,

And other new Goods now being received.

138, between Clark and Lasalle sts.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Invented in 1845—Purchased in 1865

Signal reward by the great American Inventor. Patented in 1865. Which is the best machine? Which is the most simple? Which is the most durable? Which runs the least, and runs the most, and runs for the longest time? Which is the most reliable? Which is the most easily managed? Which is the most easily learned? Which is the most easily repaired? Which is the most universal favorite? Which is the most extensively advertised? Which is the most extensively counterfeited? Which is the most extensively infringed upon? Which is the most extensively imitated? Which is the most extensively stolen? Which is the most extensively sold? Which is the most extensively used? Which is the most extensively known? Which is the most extensively liked? Which is the most extensively admired? Which is the most extensively praised? Which is the most extensively recommended? Which is the most extensively patronized? Which is the most extensively purchased? Which is the most extensively manufactured? Which is the most extensively sewing machine in the world? Which is the most extensively sewing machine in the United States? Which is the most extensively sewing machine in Chicago

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

THE CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM CAIRO.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.